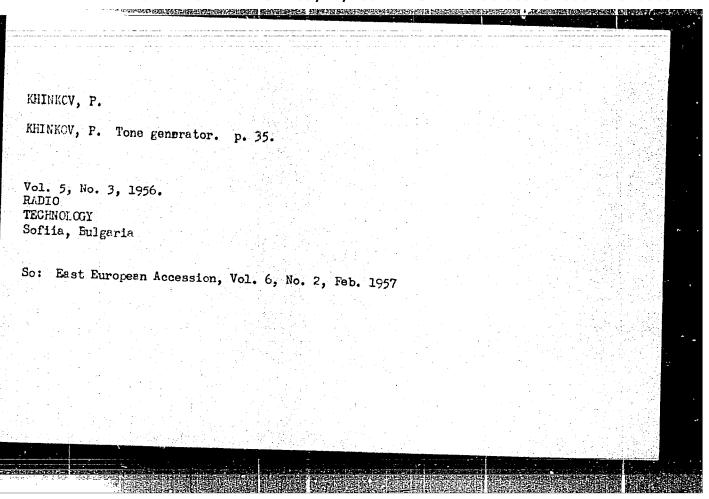


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722020006-2"

KHINOV, Kh., kand. na tekhn. nauki

Some diagram solutions for speed regulation in asynchronous motors. Mashinostroene 12 no.7:31-35 Jl '63.

1. Mashinno-elektrotekhicheski institut.



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	KHINKOV	', P.										
I	Rapid m	easurement	of large	capacitie	s. p. 31							
F	RADIO.	Vol. 5, r	10. 5, 1950	5								
\$	Sofiia,	Bulgaria										
S	OURCE:	East Eur Congress	opean Acce, Vol. 6,	ssions Lis No. 1, Jar	it (EEAL) luary 1957	Library	of	· .				
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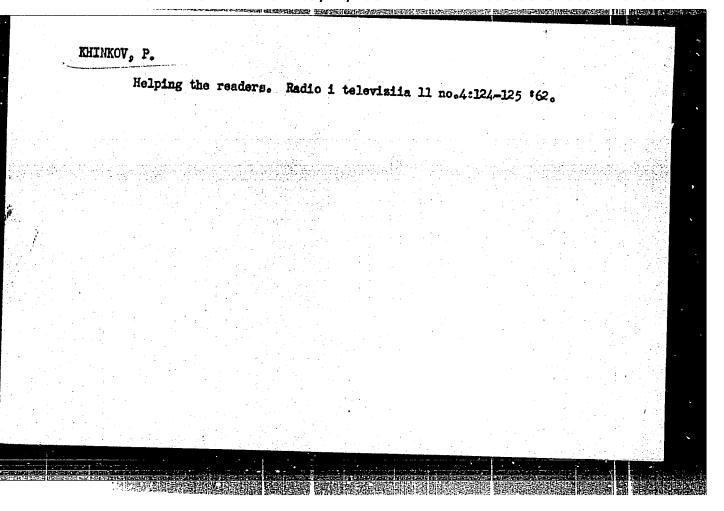
Vol. 5, No. 9, 1956.
RADIO
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

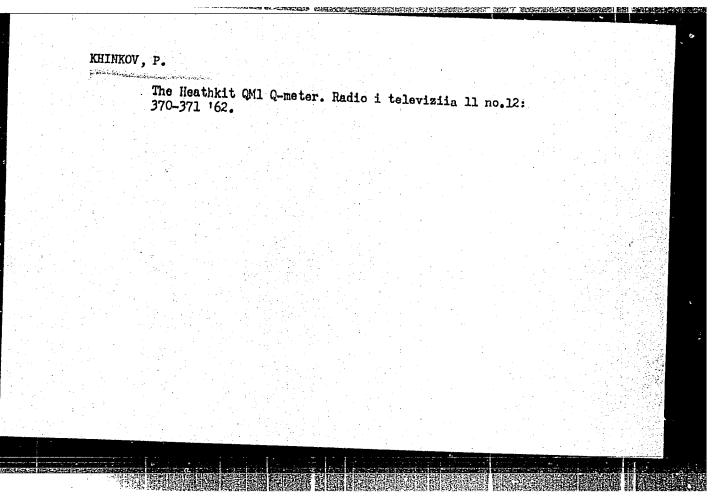
So: Mast European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

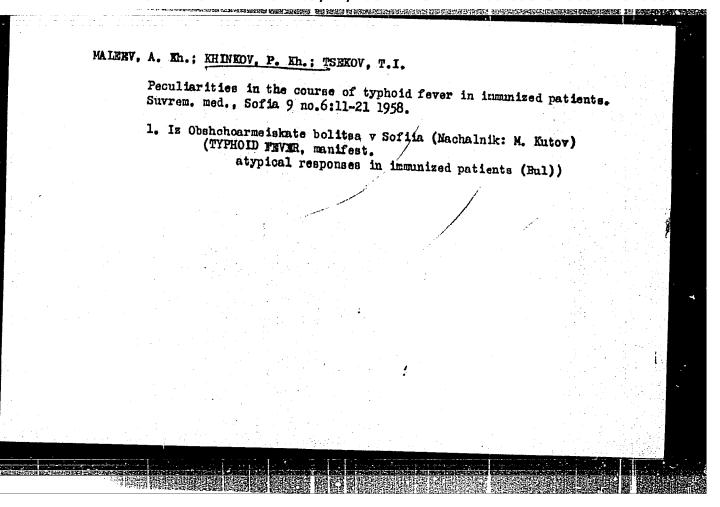
KHINKOV. P.

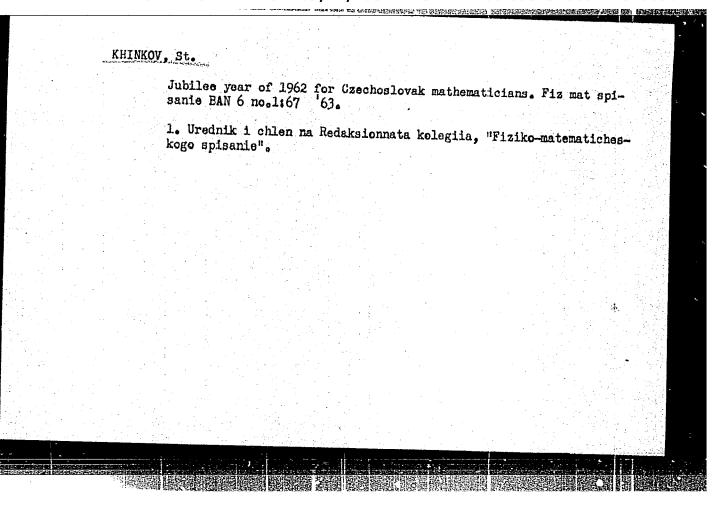
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SO: Monthly List of East Europeans Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December, 1957 Uncl.









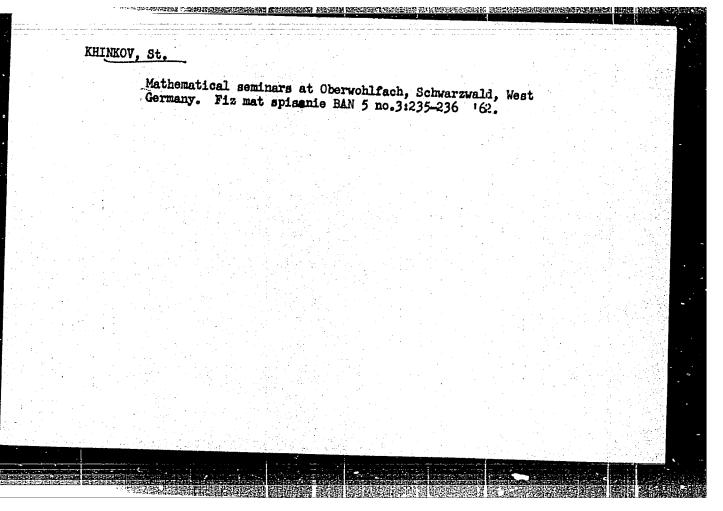
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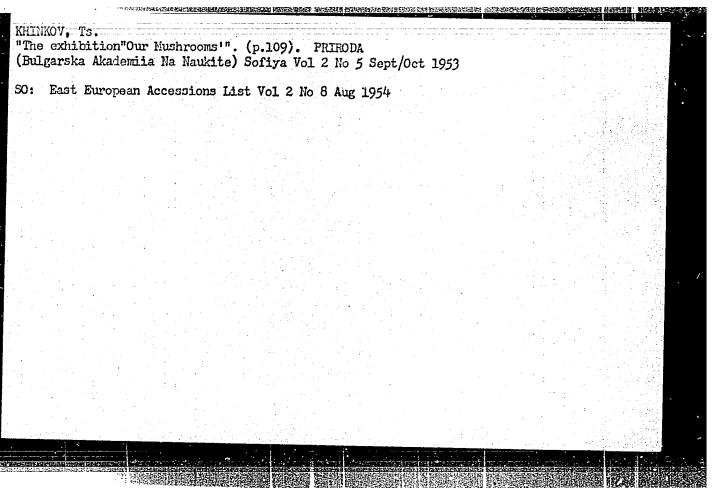
1. Editor and Member of the Board of Editors, "Fiziko-matemma-tichesko spiranie".



KHINKOV, Stefan The Ninth and Tenth Pugwash Conferences of the Scholars, held respectively at Cambridge and London. Fiz mat spisanie BAN 5 no.4:307-309 '62. 1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia i urednik, "Fiziko-matematecheskoe spisanie."

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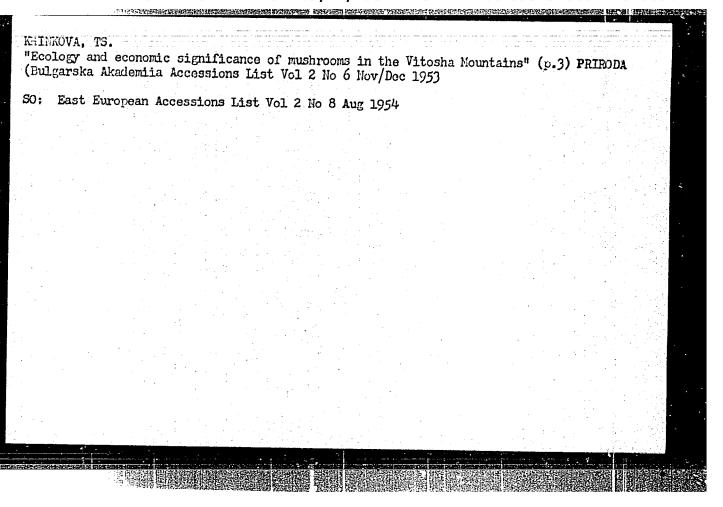
1. Editor, "Fiz:ko-matematichesko spisanie".

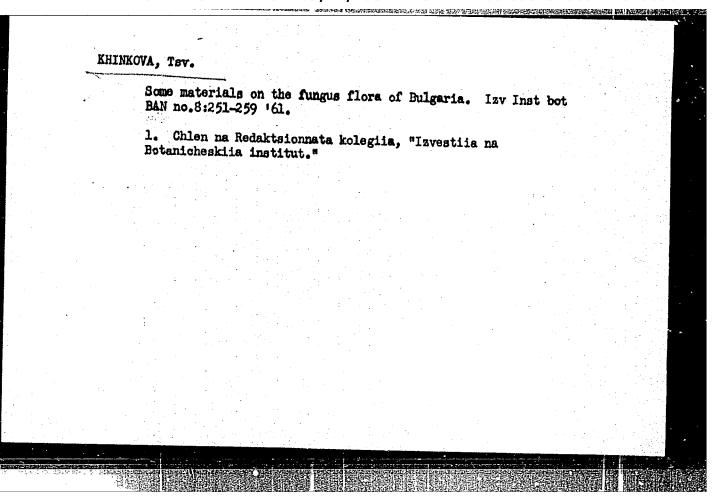


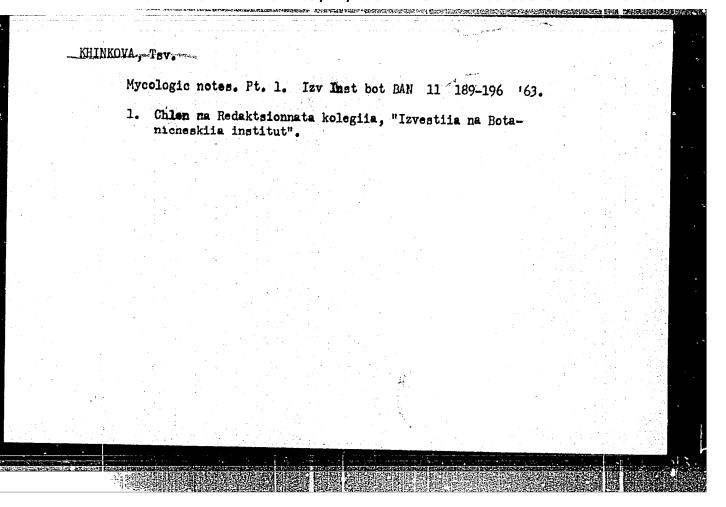
HINKOVA, Ts. [Khinkova, T.]

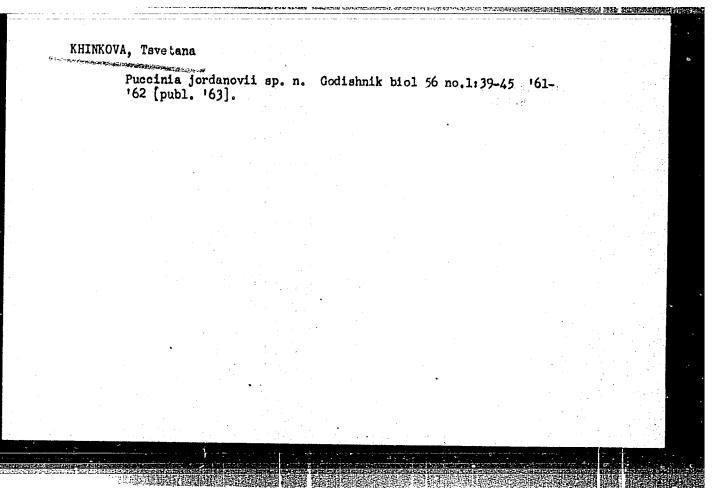
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1. Submitted by Academician N. Stomanov [N. Stoianov].









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Parazitni gubi po rastitelnostta v Iztochna Rila. Sofiia, Bulgarska akademiia na naukite, 1959.,116 p. (Bulgaria)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 Uncl.

New species of rust fungi from south Bulgaria. Izv biol med. BAN 3 no.3:135-139 *59. (ERAI 10:4)

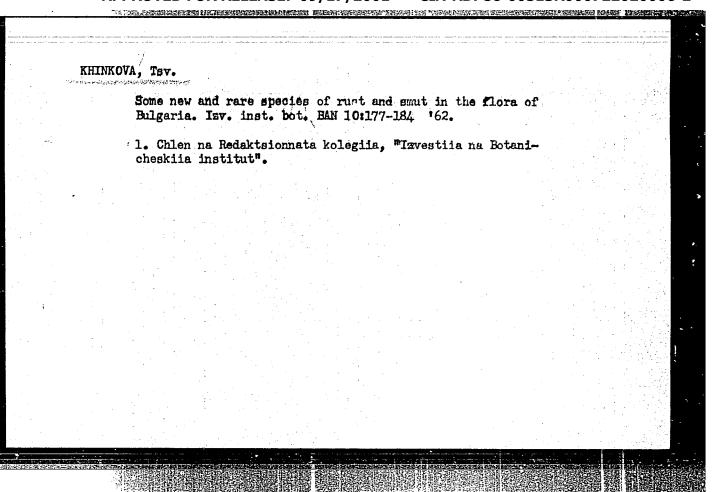
1. Botanicheski institut pri BAN (URKDINALES) (BULGARIA_-FUNGI)

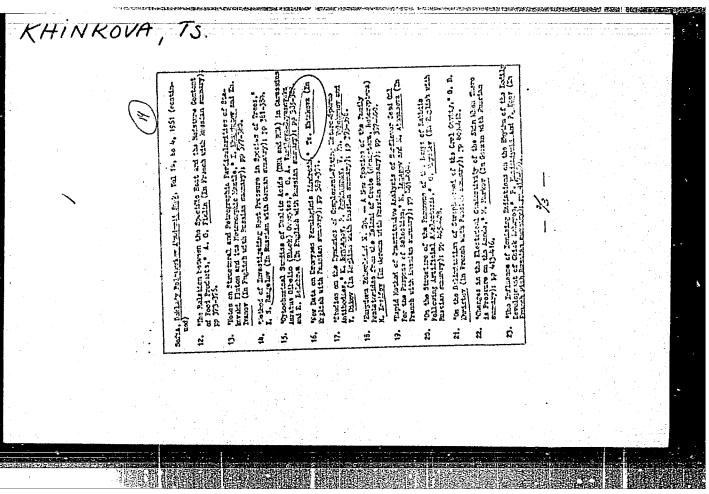
MHINKOVA, Tav.

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Izv Inst bot BAN no. 9:91-99 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Botanicheskiia institut".

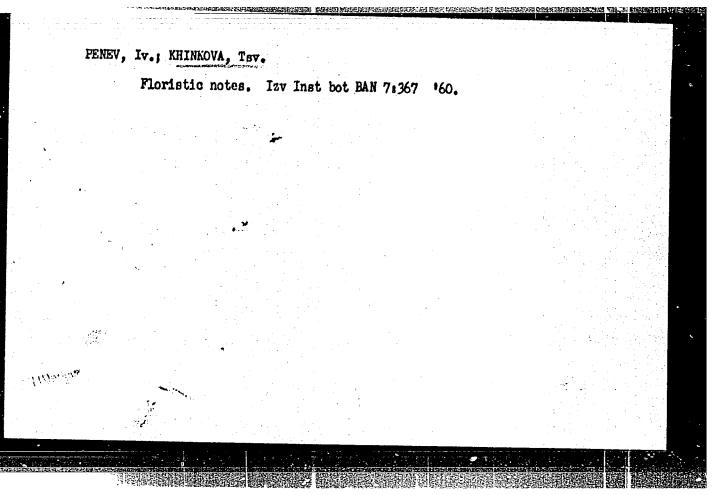




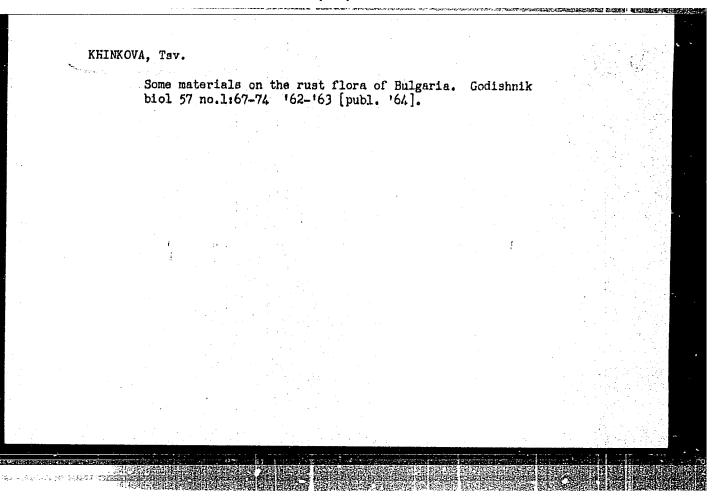
KHINKOVA, Tav.

Material and critical notes on the parasitic fungal flora of Bulgaria. Izv Inst bot BAN 7:333-343 *60.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Botani-cheskiia institut."



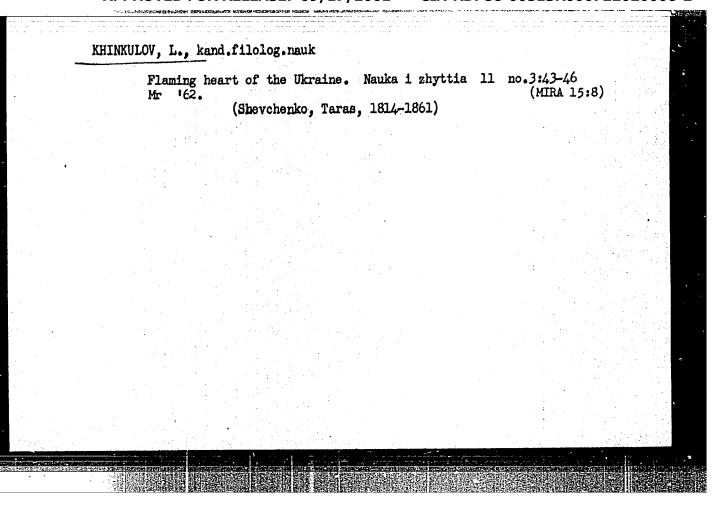
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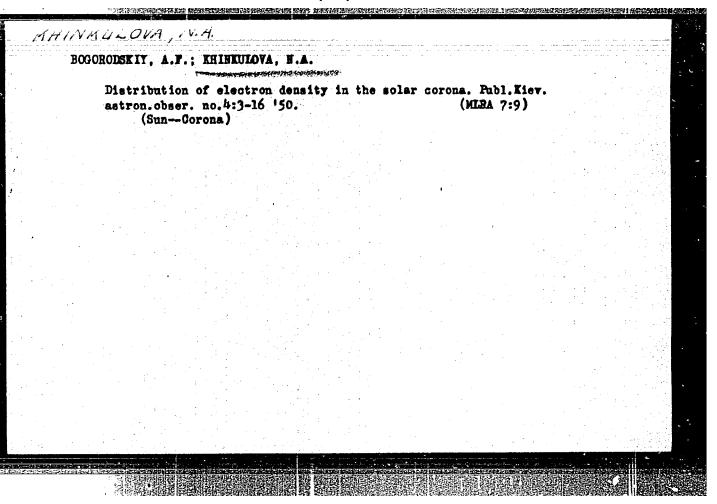


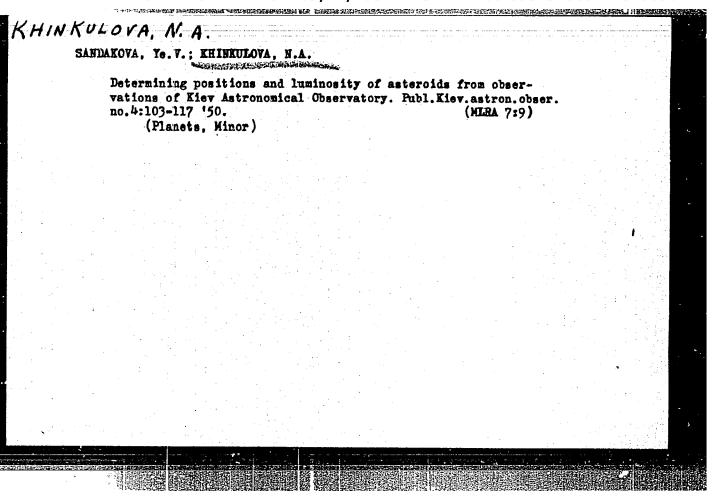
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12v Zhivotn nauki 1 no.3:3-14 '64.

1. Institute of Animal Husbandry, Kostinbrod.





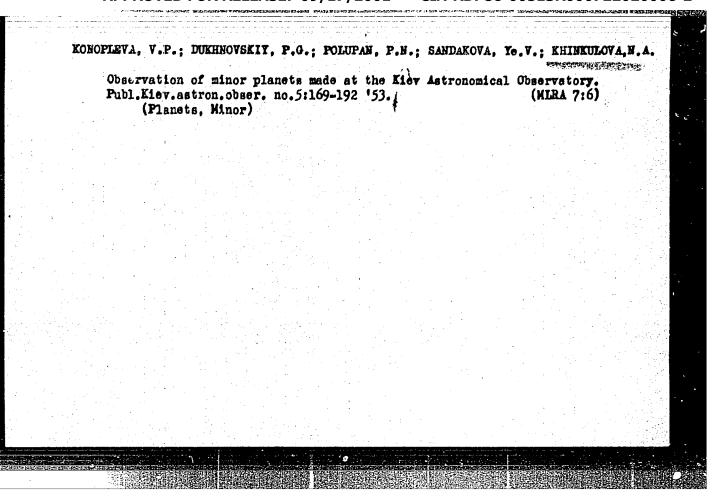


KHINKULOVA, N. A.

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The dependence of total brightness of the corona on the phase of solar activity is studied. Photoelectric observations obtained during five eclipses (1918-1945) are used for establishing the total brightness of the corona and for computing the total amount of electrons in the corona. The obtained values concur well with the mean yearly areas of prominences. (RZhAs+r. No 4, 1955)

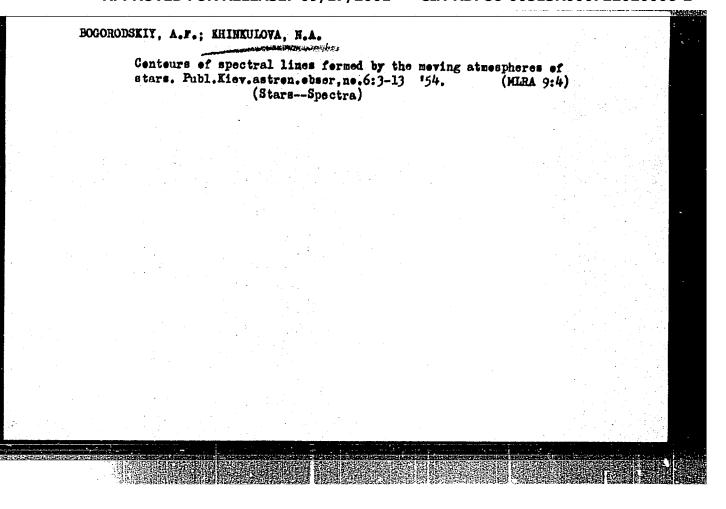
SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

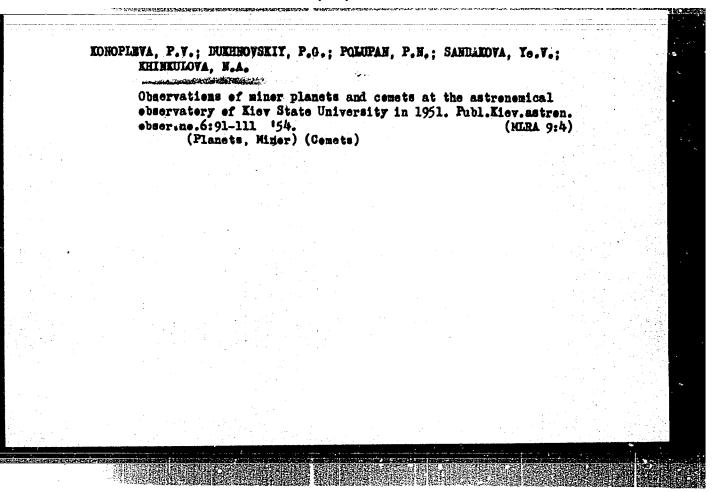


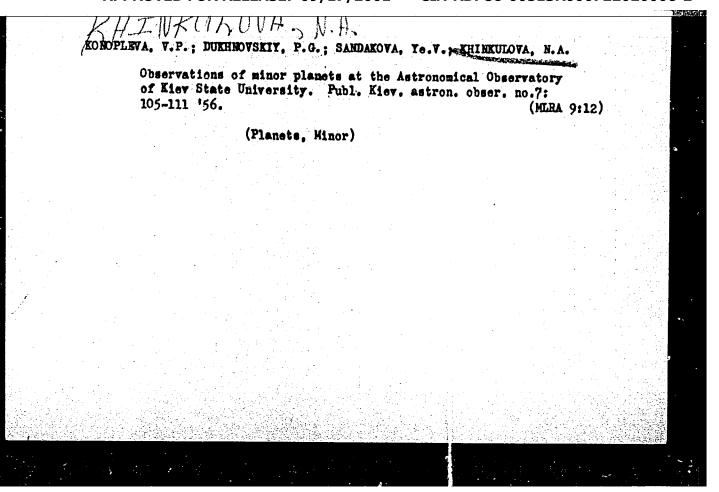
KONOPLEVA. V.P., stershiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHINKULOVA, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

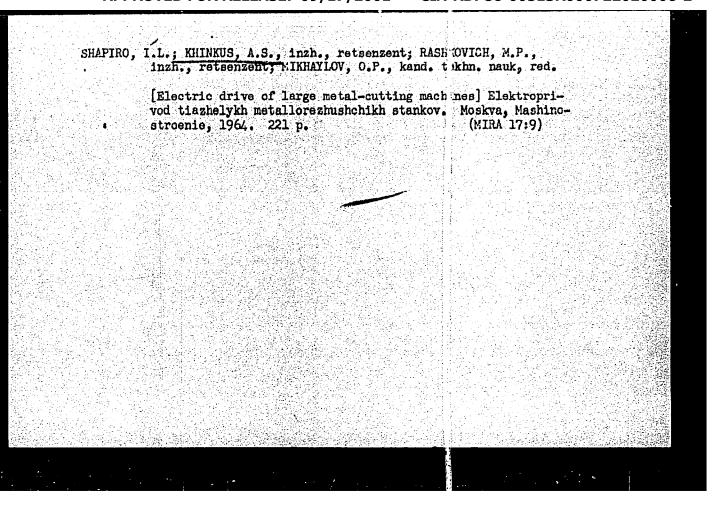
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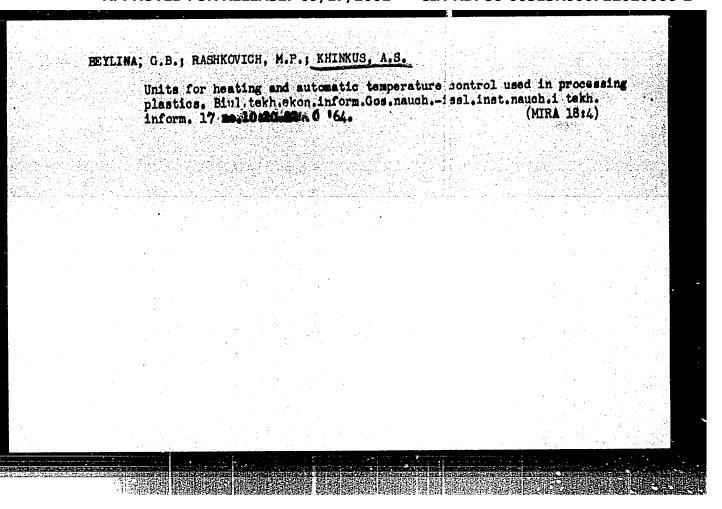
1. Astronomicheskaya Observatoriya Kiyevakogo Gosuniversiteta im. T.G.Shevchenko. (Planets, Minor)

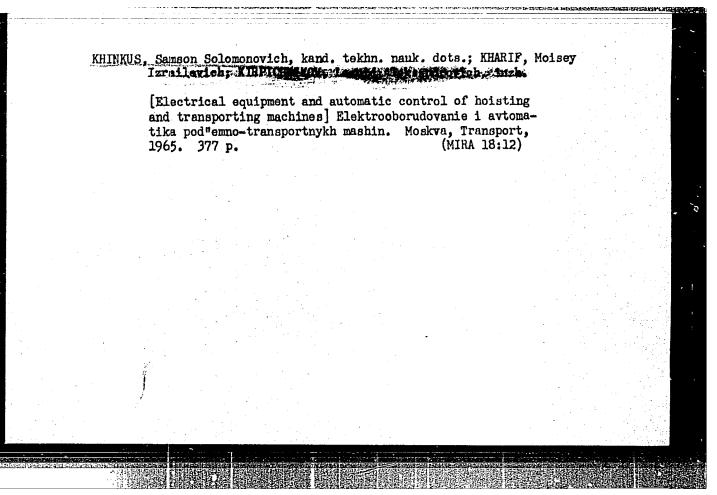


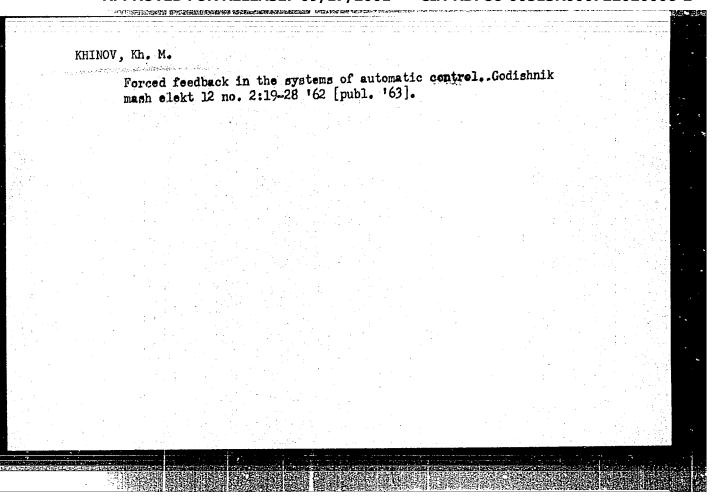












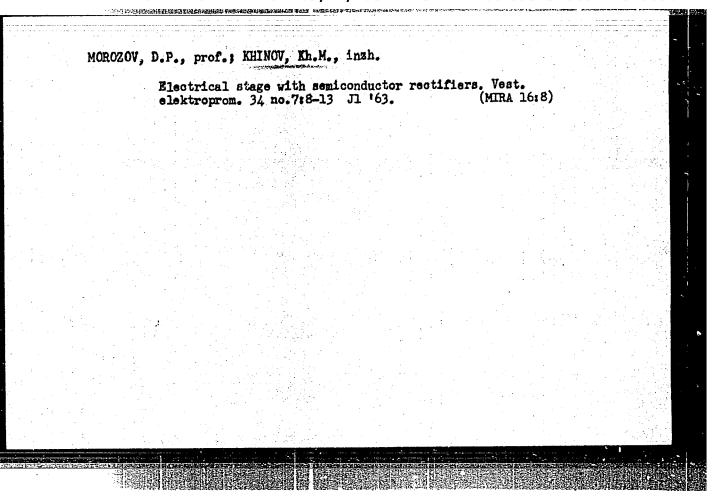
MCRCZOV, D.P., prof. [deceased]; KHINOV, Kh.M., insh.

High-speed control of speed drops in continuous hot rolling mills.

Elektrichestvo no.6127-32 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

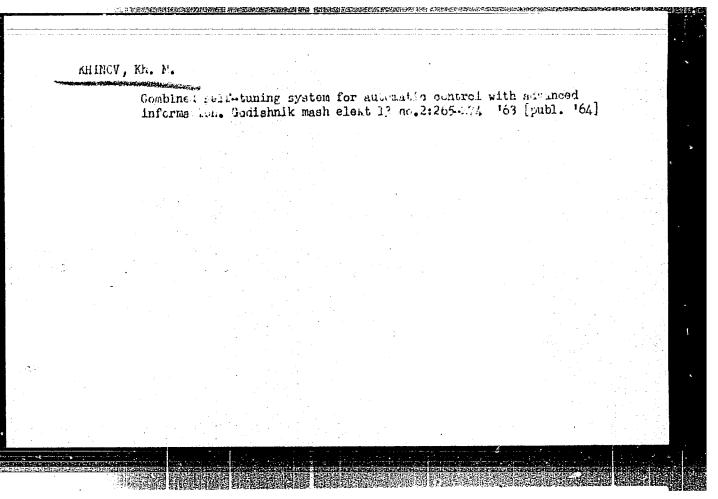
1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

(Rolling mills—Electric driving)



MINCHEV, Din'o St., k.t.n.inzh.; IORDANOV, Dimcho St., inzh.; KHINOV, Khinko, M., k.t.n.inzh.

Automation of production, and technical progress. Nauch zhivot 6 no.2:11-13 Ap-Ja*63.



TSVETANOV, B.; KHINOV, V.; ATANASOVA, TSv.

Work therapy and work capacity of patients and convalescents in osteoarticular therapy. Rhirurgiia 15 no.2/3:310-312 '62.

1. Iz Sanatorium za vuzrastni, bolni ot kostno-stavna tuberkuloza - Varna.

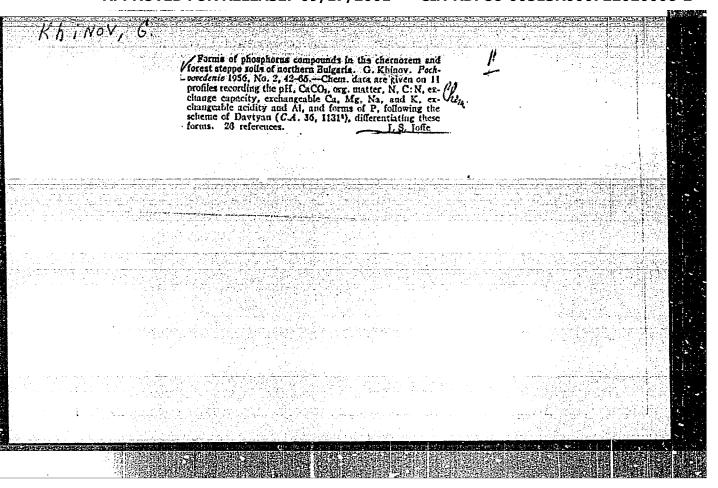
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR ther)

(OCCUPATIONAL THERAFT)

KRICHIKOV, P.F., gornyy inzh.; FEDOSEYEV, P.I., gornyy inzh.;
KHINN, G.L., gornyy inzh.; YARMIZIN, V.A., gornyy inzh.

Semiautomatic control of the mechanisms of hoisting equipment shaft doors. Gor. zhur. no.7:51-54 Jl '61.

1. Tyrnyauzskiy kombinat.
(Mine hoisting)
(Automatic control)



KHIL-VSKI, Ts.

Tanev, I. Taking care of lambs. p. 28. KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041344

S/0115/64/000/005/0025/0029

AUTHOR: Khinrikus, Kh. V.; Kubarev, A. V.

TITLE: Fundamental characteristics of quantum paramagnetic amplifiers

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 5, 1964, 25-29

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier, maser, quantum paramagnetic amplifier, resonator paramagnetic amplifier, traveling wave paramagnetic amplifier

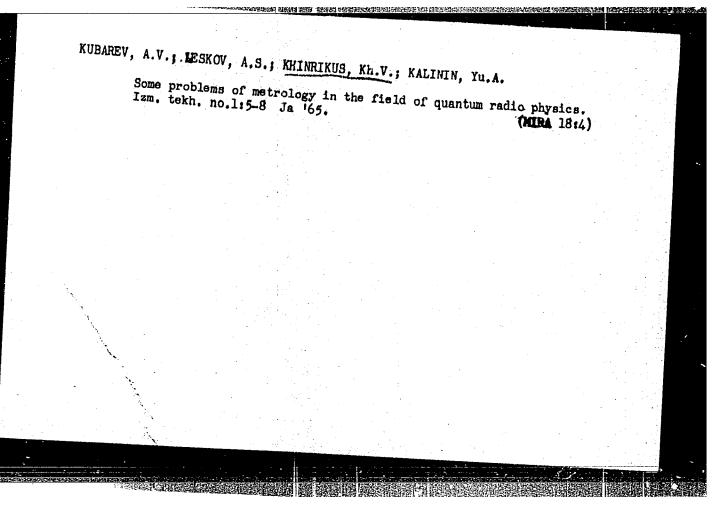
ABSTRACT: These characteristics of the quantum paramagnetic amplifier—both resonator type and traveling-wave type—are regarded as fundamental: frequency band, gain, passband, input noise temperature, saturation power, gain instability, and unilateralization (internal feedback). The recovery time and amplifier loss are measurable special characteristics. A third group of characteristics, single-valuedly determined by some of the above characteristics, includes: paramagnetic gain, resonator-amplifier efficiency, sensitivity, and

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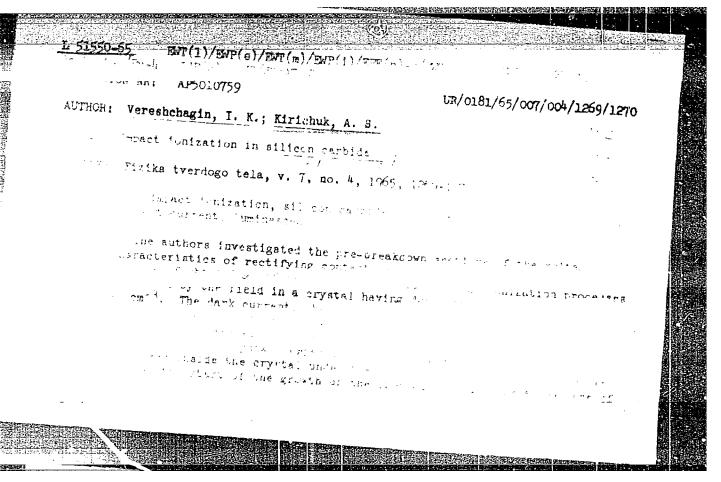
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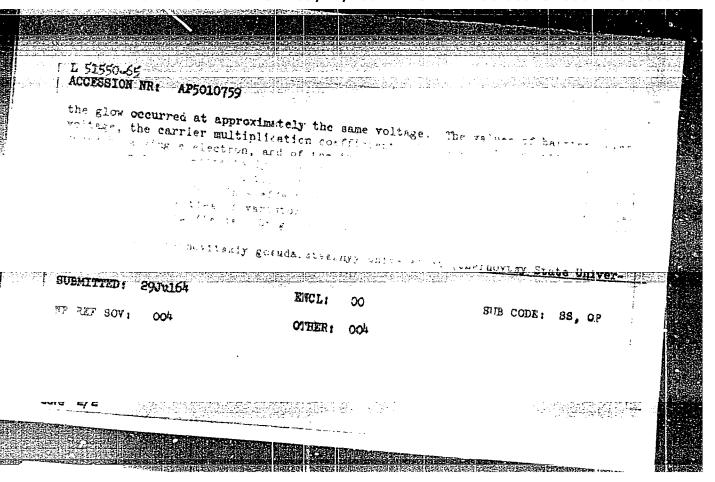
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ACCESSION NR: AP5008332	S/0115/65/000/001/0005/009	8
AUTHOR: Kubarev, A. V.; Leskov,		
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AGS: metrology, quantum ra	adiophysics	
ALSIRACT: A brief general review of	of the mar sun.	
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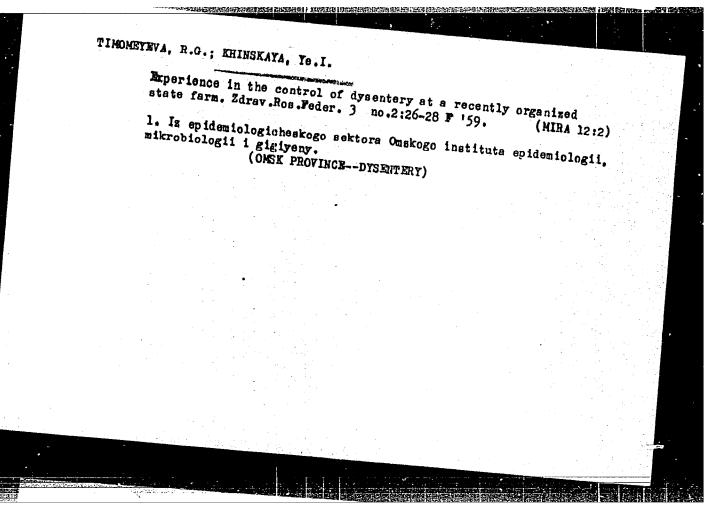
ANTION: none

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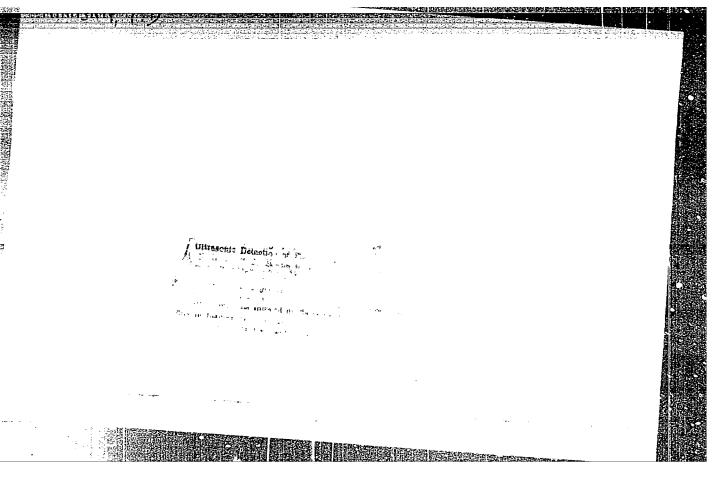
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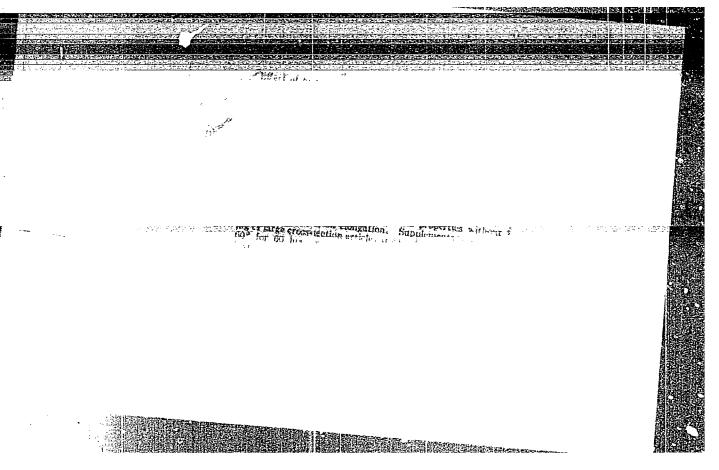


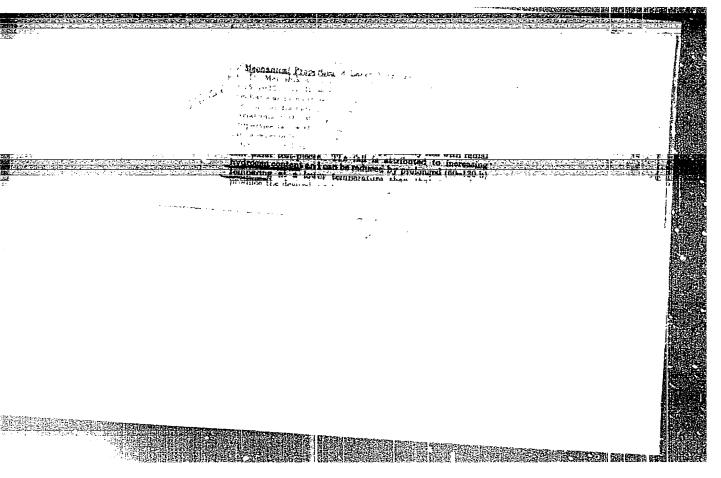


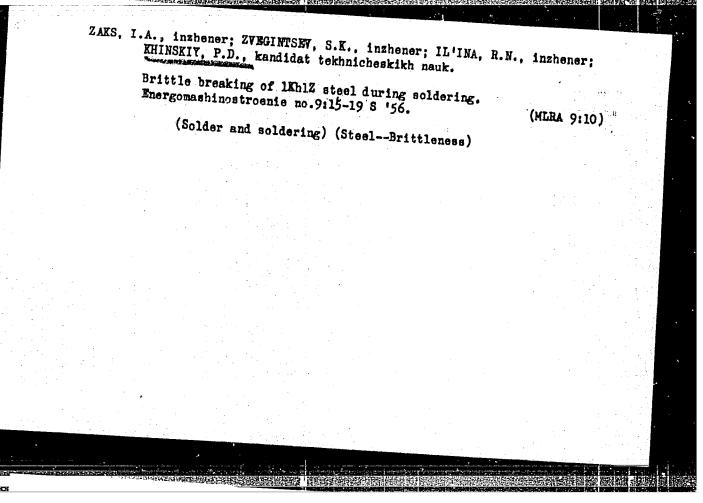


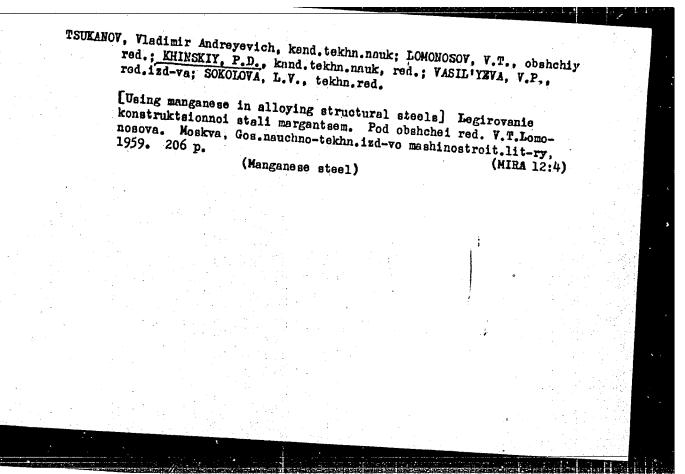
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AUTHORS:

Petrov, P.N. Engineer Technical Sciences and Khinskiy, P. D. Candidate of Rabinavica & F., Candidate of

TITLE

The influence of non-metallic inclusions on the

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyening no 11, 1961, 27-30

Turbine discs and rotets of often scrapped because of minor defects discovered by ultrasonic of other methods. It is by no means certain that such rejection is always justified and the present work was undertaken to study the properties of annular plates cut from two forged steam turbing intors which had been rejected because ultrasonic examination of the forging had covenied the presence of small internal detects examined were of steel grade 34×H3M&A 134KnN3MFA) each with a principal diameter of 680 mm and seighing a tony in one of these rotors ladial ultrasonic examination devealed four cones of defects, the equivalent area of individual deserts being up to All the defects were about \(\tau_{10} \) and the internal Sard 1/5

The influence of non-metallic

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hore, there were some tens of detects in each zone but most of them were of equivalent area 2.3 mm. the second forging had three zones with defacts, the equisalent seed of individual defects being 3.17 mm, all within 30 mm of the central time. For test purposes plates were cut from both sound and tankly parts of the rotor then stored for six months to remake hydrogen and restore plastic properties. All the plates were that, 450 mm o.d. 90 mm 2 d, and 50 mm thick with a thin and traxible extension on one Fide so that the plate was free to deform although firmly fixed to a shaft. The first tests were made on a sound plate which tractured at a speed of 22 050 r p.m. It was evident from the fracture that plastic flow had occurred. All the other plates were then tested, giving speed-strain curves which were the same for sound and defective plates. in general at speeds up to 1500 r.p.m. there was no strain, but at (800 r.p.m. the strain was 0,2 mm on the o.d. and u. 5 mm on the sate 20 000 r.p.m. was 0.75 mm on the o.d. and i 05 mm on the i.d. Two of the defective plates were tested to failure and fractured at 21 750 and 22 000 r.p.m. respectively which is virtually the same as for the sound plate, specimens for tensile and impact

The influence of non-metallic ...

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tests were cut from the failed places and it was found that the samples from the central zone, where there had been considerable work-hardening, were the most severely moutified. The accuracy of ultrasonic examination in revealing the detects was confirmed by direct observation. It is considered that the defects had little influence on the strength of the plater because of plastic flow of the metal. Fig. 6 plots strain in kg/mm as a function of the square of the speed: curve 1 - maximum plantic stress; curve 2 mean stress; curve 3 - actual maximum stress allowing for plasticity of material; curve 4 . elastic limit; curve 5 - ultimate strength. The curves plotted in this graph were calculated from strain-speed data, using a computer. It is important to notice the difference between the maximum failure stress calculated without allowing for the plastic flow of the unterial from the actual maximum stresses. The higher the speed the nearer the actual maximum stress approaches the mean raine. The true stress concentration ratio is the ratio of the maximum to the mean stress and has a value of 2 at 12 000 r.p.m. of 1.46 at 15 000 r.p.m. of 1.05 at 20 000 r.p.m. and of 1.08 at 22 000 r p.m. As stress concentrations are almost entirely relieved before failure occurs

the intinence of non-metallic ...

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it is reasonable to suppose that similar reflect of local stresses takes place near to small defects in the flegings. considered that the influence of inclusions is practically proportional to the ratio of their area to the area of sound metal at the section in question. Thus, the present plates, which have a section of 31 600 mm, will not be greatly affected by defects provided their total area at the dangerous section does not exceed obout 400 mm Obviously, however, this recommendation requires further checking. It is concluded that ultrasonic examination reliably revealed individual defects of the order of 3-5 mm² equivalent area. Defects of area up to 15 mm² had no influence on the strain or strength of the plates and presumably rotors with similar defects made of chrome-nickel steel with a yield point of 75 kg/mm² can safely be accepted in service. In steels that can undergo plastic flow, like that tested, the influence of defects is proportional to the ratio of their area to that of sound metal at the affected section. Further study is required to determine what defects are permissible. In particular, tests should be made on plates with defects of 10 mm area and more, and on discs of other materials or in other conditions, and we " The following

The influence of non-metallic 5/114/61/000/011/001/003 E194/E555 engineers participated in the work: T. A. Stepanova, Z.L. Zlatin, A.V. Shiryayeva and N. S. Mart'yanov. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.1: E. L. Robinson: Trans. ASME, 1944, v.66, VII, No.5, pp.373-386; Ref.2: Fonda, L.B.: Trans.ASME, 1948, v.70, No.1, pp.1-12; Ref.3: Holmes, A.G., Jenkins, I.E. and Repko, A.I., NACA, Tech. Note, 1951, No.2397; Ref. 4: Mega, S., Hagihara, S., Proc. of the Sixth Japan National Congress for Applied Mechanics", Tokyo, 1956-1957, pp.79-86. AS mi 200 150 50 Card 5/5

FETROV, P.N., inzh.; RABINOVICH, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHINSKIY, P.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of nonmetallic inclusions on the strength of turbine disks.

Energomashinostroenie 7 no.11:27-30 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Disks, Rotating—Testing)

ZHUKOVA, Vera Nikolayevna, insh.; KHINSKIY, Pavel Davidovich, kand.
tekhn. nauk; ZHERMUNSKAYA, L.E., inzh., red.; VASILIYEV,
Yu.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhm. red.

[Relaxation resistance of pearlitic structural steel for
fasteners; practices of the Kirov Plant in Leningrad]Relaksatsionnaia stoikost' konstrukteionnykh stalei perlitnogo
klassa dlia krepezhnykh detelei; opyt Leningradskogo Kirovskogo zavoda. Leningrad, 1962. 29 p. (Loningradskii dom
nauchno-tekhnicheskof propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom.
Seriia: Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka, no.3)

(Steel, Structural—Testing) (Strains and stresses)

Cancer of the utero cervical stump after supravaginal amputation for fibromyoma. Vop. cnk. 9 no.7%lll-ll7 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz ginekologioheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich)
Instituta cnkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel nyy chlen

AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

KHINT, E.K. (Leningrad, K-156, Prospekt Engel'sa, 28, kv.127)

Cancer of the cervical stump following supravaginal amputation of the uterus in fibromyoma. Vop. onk. 10 no.1:49-54 '64.

1. Iz 3-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrcv).

EHINT, 1. A.

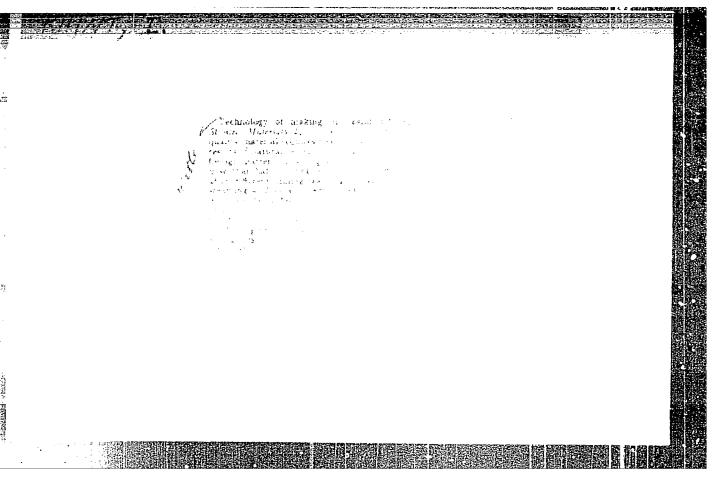
KHINT, 1. A. -- "DISINTEGRATIVE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING SILICATE AND SILICALCITE ARTICLES." SUB 11 MAR 52, CENTRAL SCI RES INST OF INCUSTRIAL STRUCTURES (TENIPS) (DISSERTATION FOR THE DECAME OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

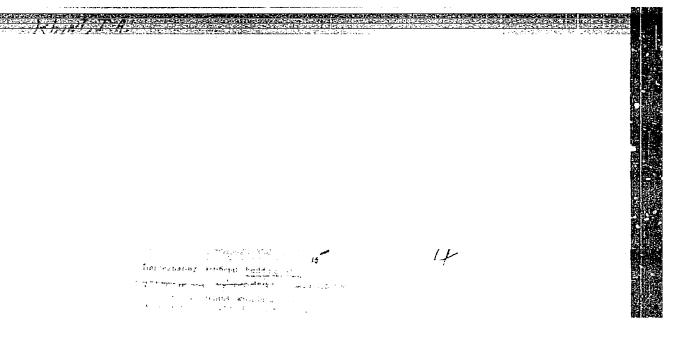
SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

EUTT, Yu.M.; KHAVKIN, L.M.; KEZHEMINSKIY, S.A.; LEVIN, S.N.

"Certain basic problems of manufacturing lime-sand products in autoclaves." I. Khint. Reviewed by HU.M. Butt, and others. Zhur. prikl. khim. 28 no. 41:449-452 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:7)

(Autoclaves) (Building materials) (Khint, I.)





SUBJECT:

USSR/Technology of Materials.

23-3-6/8

AUTHOR:

Hint, J. (Rus. equiv.-Khint, I.A.)

TITLE:

Measurements of the Thermal Effect of Processes Proceeding during the Autoclave Formation of Lime-Sand Monoliths (Izmereniye termicheskogo effekta protsessov, proiskhodyashchikh pri avtoklavnom obrazovanii izvestkovo-peschanykh monolitov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Estonskoy SSR, Seriya Tekhnicheskikh 1 Fiziko-Matematicheskikh Nauk, 1957, #3, pp 267-282 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Thus far physico-chemical processes of autoclave monolith formation composed of lime, sand and water mixtures have not been completely studied. The clarification of the thermal effect during the formation of these monoliths will contribute to the understanding of the essence of these processes proper. A series of direct measurements was carried out in 1953 by means

of thermo-couples. Conclusions drawn are as follows 000722020006
APPROVED FOR BELFASE agg/enc/2001th thermo-couples.

tions of thermic effects by calculations, from weight changes

in the autoclave, yield results of the same order;

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2. The magnitude of the exothermic effect in all investigated samples amounted to 14 to 50 cal per gram of dry substance.

23-3-6/8

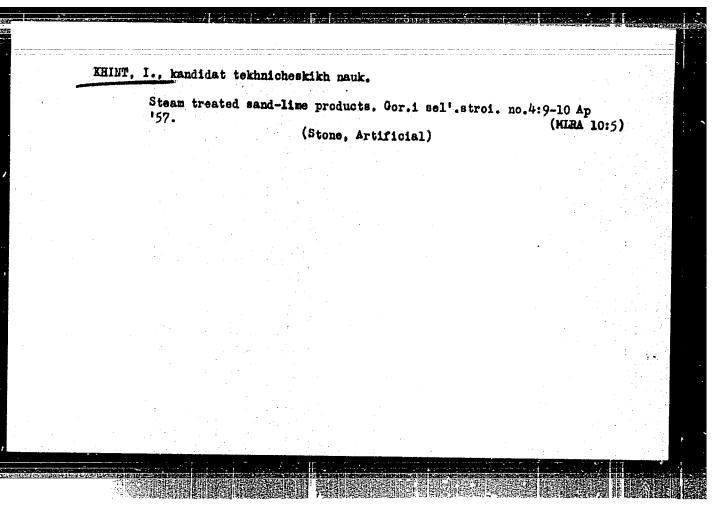
TITLE:

Measurements of the Thermal Effect of Processes Proceeding during the Autoclave Formation of Lime-Sand Monoliths (Izmereniye termicheskogo effekta protsessov, proiskhodyashchikh pri avtoklavnom obrazovanii izvestkovo-peschanykh monolitov)

The effect was not observed during the secondary steaming. 3. The exothermic effect, as well as the amount of soluble SiO₂ which is formed, is higher for lesser volumetric weights. The total exothermic effect rapidly rises during the period of steam pressure increase. The rise continues at slower rate during the period of holding and then, about 9 hours after the beginning of holding, an endothermic effect arises.

4. The increase of the lime amount in a sample (up to an optimum) increases its strength, but no essential change in the exothermic effect is observed. The amount of soluble SiO, increases.

5. Monoliths having lower volumetric weights show greater exothermic effect.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722020006-2"

SOV/23-58-4-1/13

AUTHOR:

Khint, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Development of the Strength of a Lime-Sand Monolith During the Steaming Process (Obrazovaniye prochnosti izvestkovo-peschanogo monolita

vo vremya zaparivaniya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 4

pp 263-272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

All tests carried out so far to ascertain the effect of steam pressure and duration of steaming on the strength of the products, referred to the pressure strength of samples subjected to a steaming process in an autoclave under various conditions. The pressure strength was determined outside of the autoclave. Therefore, no data was available on the pressure strength for the time while steam was being applied, on the curve of the rising strength under a constant steam pressure, or on the change of strength while the steam

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SOV/23-58-4-1/13

The Development of the Strength of a Lime-Sand Monolith During the Steaming Process

pressure was being reduced. In 1956, a special device was constructed permitting the measuring of the pressure strength of samples in the autoclave during the steaming process (Figures 1 and 2). The tests proved that it is possible to measure the pressure strength of the samples in the autoclave with the exactness of ordinary hydraulic presses. The measurement of the strength of samples of different CaO concentration, fineness and compactness proved that the strength of the product rises 15-fold while steam is being applied as compared with that of the raw material. The further rise in the strength of samples takes place comparatively uniformly (Figures 4 and 5). When reducing steam pressure, the pressure strength of the samples made of a mixture (mortar) of poor CaO concentration and fineness remains practically unchanged or drops only

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SOV/23-58-4-1/13

The Development of the Strength of a Lime-Sand Monolith During the Steaming Process

slightly. The tests have proved the correctness of the author's views on the formation of the structure of lime-sand products in an autoclave. There are 2 diagrams, 3 tables, 4 graphs and 22 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 9 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute for Construction and Building Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR)

Card 3/4

SOV/23-58-4-1/13

The Development of the Strength of a Lime-Sand Monolith During the Steaming Process

SUBMITTED:

July 9, 1958

NOTE:

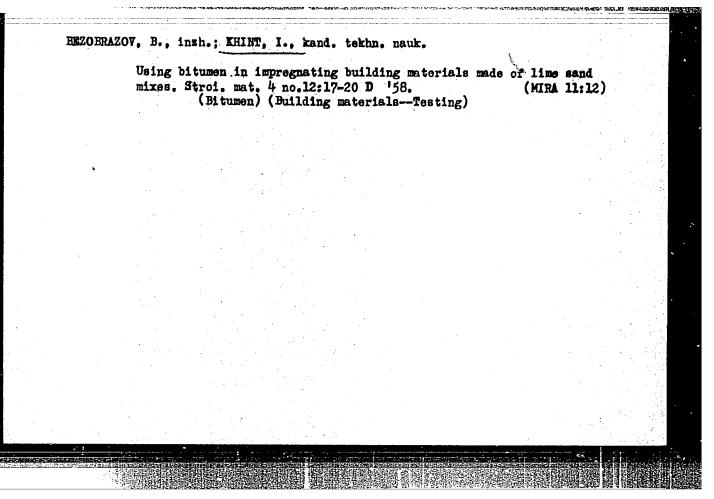
Russian transliteration of names, titles and associations are used throughout this abstract.

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722020006-2

Wethod for determining the most efficient processing qualities of lime sand mixes. Stroi. met. 4 no. 7:11-13 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7) (Building materials—Testing)



KHINT, I. A.

Doc Tech Sci - (diss) "Foundations of the production of limesand articles." Leningrad, 1961. 33 pp; with illustrations; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 31-33 (41 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 231)

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; AIEKPEROV, M.S.; BAKLANOV, G.M.; BOLDYREV, A.S.;

BOS'KO, K.D.; VOIZHENSKIY, A.V.; GROKHOTOV, N.V.; ZHUKOV, A.V.;

ZABAR, L.B.; KITATEV, Ye.N.; KOSHKIN, V.G.; KRUPIN, A.A.;

MURGNSKIY, P.G.; POPOV, A.N.; SUKHOTSKIY, S.F.; USPENSKIY, V.V.;

KHINT, I.A.; SHVAGIREV, M.P.; YUSHKEVICH, M.O.

Conference on increasing the durability of corrugated roofing sheets. Stroi.mat. 8 no.1:p.3 of cover Ja '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Roofing)

KHINT, I.A.[Hint, I.], doktor tekhn. nauk (Tallim)

There is no single solution. Stroi. mat. 9 no.5:17 My 163.

(Lime industry)

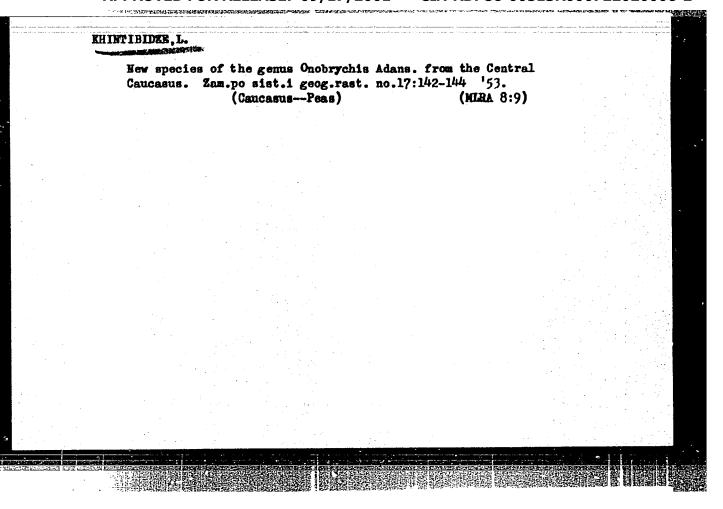
KHINT, Yokhannes Aleksandrovich [Hint, Johannes]

Time polishes the innovation. Izohr.i rats. no.3:12-13 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

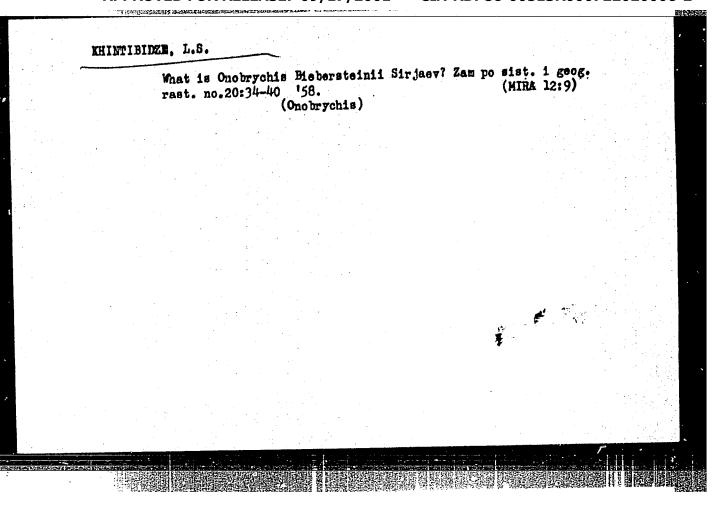
1. Direktor nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta silikal'tsita.

(Estonia--Building materials)



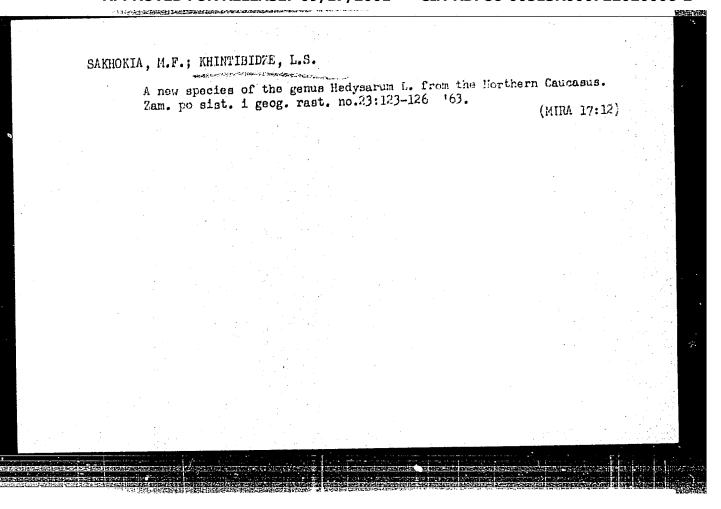
KHINTIBIDZS, L. S.= "The Caucasian representatives of the genus Onobrychis Adans, section Eubrychis DC." Published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Inst of Botany. Tbilisi, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

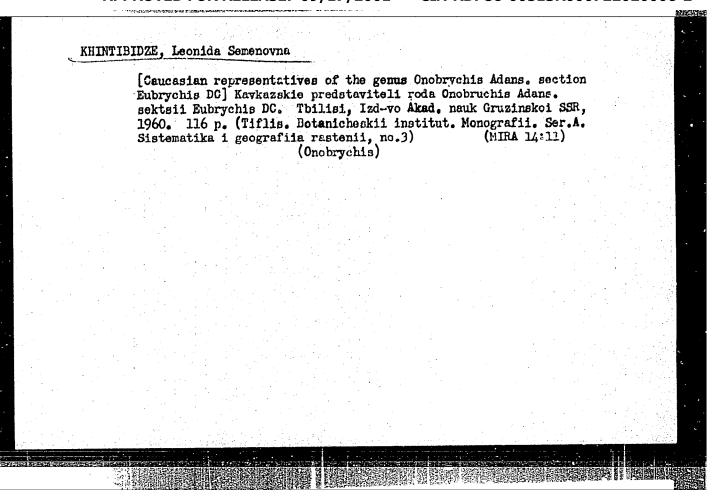
SO: Knizhnavs Letopis' No. 22, 1956



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722020006-2





SANSOHOV, G.V.; EMINTS, A.A.; SALAMATINA, V.P.

Complete demineralisation of streptomycin based on a molecular sieve method. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:27-29 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

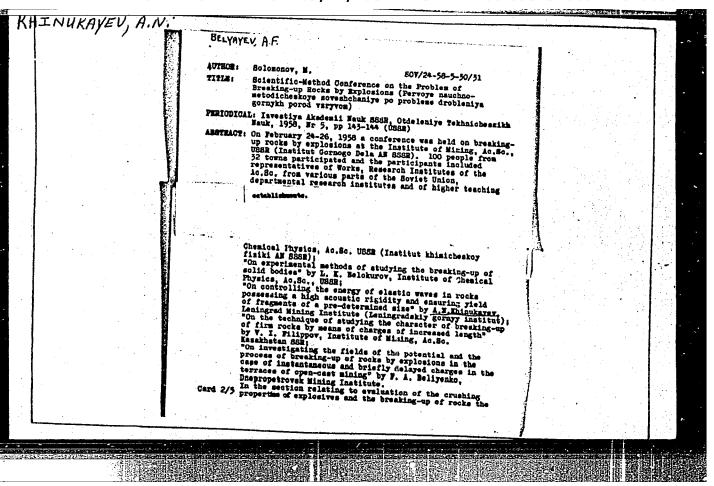
1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniya AN SSSR, Leningrad. (STREPTOMYCIN, demineralisation, molecular sieve method (Rus))

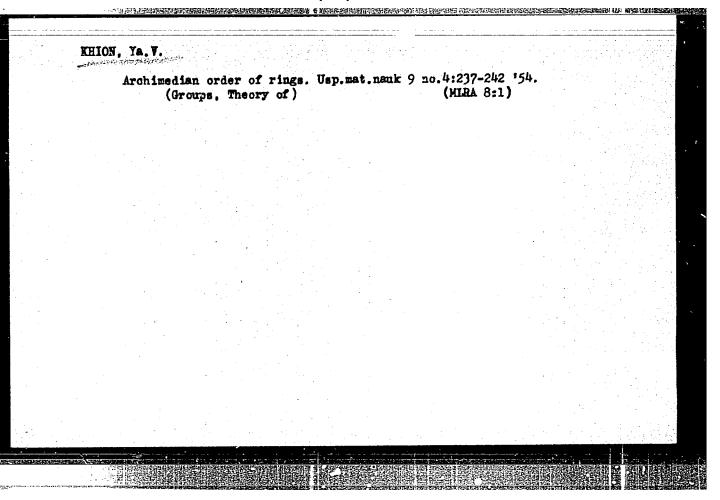
IVCHENKO, Sergey Ivanovich; kand.sel'skokhoz.nsuk; KHINTSKARIYA, Ye.H.,
red.; SMIEHOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[The school arboretum] Shkol'nyi dendrarii. Moskva, Gos.uchebnopedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 235 p.

(School gardens)

(School gardens)





KHION, Ya. V.—"Rings Normalized with the Mid of Polygroups." Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imoni M.V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Cardidate of Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnava Letonis' No. 27, 2 July 1955